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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/599,393	09/27/2006	Jun-ichi Yamaki	Q97226	8040
23373	7590	04/29/2008	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			WILLS, MONIQUE M	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.				
SUITE 800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20037			1795	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/29/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/599,393	YAMAKI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Monique M. Wills	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 9/27/06 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/27/06</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Foreign Priority Documents***

The Japanese foreign priority document(s) 2004-104338 , filed September 27, 2006 and submitted under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d), has/have been received and placed of record in the file.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2 & 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kusumoto et al. U.S. Pub. 2004/0029007.

With respect to claim 1, Kusumoto teaches a non-aqueous electrolyte battery comprising an oxide containing mainly iron and sodium. See paragraph 20. The limitations with respect to the electrode material having a hexagonal crystal structure, and exhibit a value of 2 or less obtained by dividing the XRD peak intensity corresponding to an interplanar spacing of 2.20 angstrom by the XRD peak intensity corresponding to an interplanar spacing of 5.36 angstrom, is considered an inherent property of the cathodic material set forth, as Kusumoto teaches the same electrode material as disclosed by Applicant. Support for this assertion is provided in MPEP 2112.01, “ [where] [p]roducts of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties.” A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, since Kusumoto teaches the identical chemical structure, the properties applicant discloses and/or

claims are necessarily present. See *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15

USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

With respect to **claim 2**, the cathode material is  $\text{NaFeO}_2$ , embracing Applicant' s instant formula  $\text{NaFe}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{O}_2$  when  $X=0$ . See paragraph 20.

With respect to **claim 4**, the active material is employed in a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery. See the Abstract.

Therefore, the instant claims are anticipated by Kusumoto et al..

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2 & 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takeda et al. Material s Research Bulletin, Vol. 29.

With respect to **claim 1**, Takeda teaches a non-aqueous electrolyte battery comprising an oxide containing mainly iron and sodium. See paragraph 20. The limitations with respect to the electrode material having a hexagonal crystal structure, and exhibit a value of 2 or less obtained by dividing the XRD peak intensity corresponding to an interplanar spacing of 2.20 angstrom by the XRD peak intensity corresponding to an interplanar spacing of 5.36 angstrom, is considered an inherent property of the cathodic material set forth, as Takeda teaches the same electrode material as disclosed by Applicant. Support for this assertion is provided in MPEP 2112.01, “ [where] [p]roducts of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties.” A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, since Takeda teaches

the identical chemical structure, the properties applicant discloses and/or claims are necessarily present. See *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

With respect to **claim 2**, the cathode material is NaFeO<sub>2</sub>, embracing Applicant' s instant formula NaFe<sub>1-x</sub>M<sub>x</sub>O<sub>2</sub> when X=0. See paragraph 20.

With respect to **claim 4**, the active material is employed in a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery. See the Abstract.

Therefore, the instant claims are anticipated by Takeda et al..

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeda et al. Material s Research Bulletin, Vol. 29.

Takeda teaches a lithium battery comprising NaFeO<sub>2</sub>, wherein an iron oxide and sodium oxide compound are heated at 600 to 700C.

Takeda does not expressly disclose heating the sodium-iron compound in an inert atmosphere.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the instant invention was made to heat the sodium-iron compound of Takeda in an inert atmosphere in order to obviate reactivity with oxygen. The skilled artisan recognizes that oxygen and impurities in the air may react with the compounds.

### *Conclusion*